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HISTORY^c

AND

SOME ANECDOTES

OF THE

SETTLEMENT OF NEWBURY

WASHINGTON COUNTY

OHIO

MRS. LAURA CURTIS PRESTON

1909

MARIETTA JOURNAL PRINT

To The Reader

I have collected this little history of Newbury, Ohio, with much labor and some difficulty. I beg those who may read it, not to examine it with too critical an eye, for I have done my best, but know there must be mistakes.

In the histories already published, there is little to be found regarding this settlement, as it was small and of little importance, while life to those settlers was such an every day affair they have left few records, little thinking any one would ever want to know of it.

My desire has been to gather under one head, that which has already been published of this settlement and record what those living today could tell me, each year that becomes more difficult as the children and grandchildren of those pioneers are passing rapidly away.

I have a high regard for those men and women who left home and kindred, in most cases never to see their friends again, and went into the howling wilderness to make a new home that would benefit their children more than themselves. We who have spent our lives in an old settled country, can form but a faint idea of the privations and hardships endured by those first settlers. What days of homesickness they must endured, longing for the friends left behind, with few letters exchanged, as postage was twenty-five cents. One of the pioneer women of Newbury (Sally Chappell Guthrie) in a letter to a sister in Massachusetts, wrote: "It is now five long years since I left New England and with it a great many enjoyments which I thought would destroy all my comforts."

I have also been actuated by a love for "my native heath," the creek, the hills and school house and "every loved spot which my infancy knew," where many care-free hours were spent.

I have been assisted by Achsa Guthrie, Stephen. Addison and Mrs. Clorinda Knowles, Mrs. Sarah Ames, Shepherd Humphrey and many others; anecdotes related by my father, Austin Curtis, and his sister, Caroline, and most valuable of all was a manuscript, written by Rev. Charles Curtis, of the recollections of those early days of my grandfather, Walter Curtis, who, as a boy in his fifth year when the family reached Ohio, passed through it all and, having an excellent memory to the last, was able to give a pretty accurate account of those days.

LAURA CURTIS PRESTON:

Marietta, Ohio, 1909.

THE EARLY HISTORY

George Washington made a journey down the Ohio River in 1770. The following is from his journal: "About six or seven miles below the mouth of Little Canawha, we came to a small creek on the west side, which the Indians called Little Hockhocking. * * The lands below the Little Canawha appear broken and indifferent, but opposite to the Little Hockhocking there is a bottom of exceedingly good land. The lower end of this bottom is opposite to a small island which I dare say little of it is to be seen when the river is high." (The island referred to is now called Newbury Bar.) On his return journey they camped "opposite the Little Hockhocking, which may be distinguished by having a large stone just at its mouth." (Ohio Arch. and Hist'cl. Quarterly, October, 1908.) That stone still remains just as it was when Washington saw it, firmly imbedded in the bank of the stream. Washington was induced to purchase this "bottom of good land," now called Washington's bottom," in West Virginia, and would have purchased the bottom land opposite, concerning which he speaks in his journal, had this land not been on the "Indian side" of the river.

* * * * *

In 1785, General Richard Butler passed down the river, warning squatters along the way. The following is from his journal: "October 8—Found settlers on the head of the first island below the Little Hockhocking and also on the Ohio shore further down the river." To the people on the island, "who seemed to be very reasonable people," and where he "saw some women who appeared clean and decently dressed," he sent some proclamations warning them off the island, but sterner measures were resorted to in the case of the settlers below. (Craig's Olden Time, 1847.) Butler also mentions the large stone at the mouth of the Little Hockhocking. The island was probably Mustapha.

* * * * *

"In the winter following the landing of the first pioneer corps at Marietta, the directors of the Ohio Company sent out exploring parties to examine their purchase; among the most desirable locations reported, was a tract on the right bank of the Ohio River, commencing a short distance above the mouth of the Little Kanawha and extending down the Ohio four or five miles, terminating at the narrows, two miles above the Little Hockhocking. About a mile below the outlet of the latter stream, the river again bends to the south, enclosing a rich alluvion, extending two or three miles in length and a mile in width, where was founded another settlement, called Newbury, or the lower settlement, but included within the boundaries of Belpre."—(Hildreth.)

* * * * *

The word Hockhocking was of Indian origin; one syllable was dropped and it is now called Hocking.

THE OHIO COMPANY.

After the Revolutionary War closed, the government was unable to pay its soldiers. It therefore granted script to every officer and soldier, which went into circulation and was called "final settlement. These notes were exchanged for the land called "The Ohio Company Purchase," this being the currency. The survey was begun six miles above Marietta, going six miles north, then west to where Nelsenville is now, then south to near the mouth of the Big Guyandotte.—(Walter Curtis.)

The company purchased one million acres of land of the United States government, at sixty-six and two-thirds cents per acre. Arrangements were made to organize a company of one thousand shares, each share was to represent a paid-up capital of \$1,000.00 in soldier's certificates and \$10.00 in gold or silver. Only 819 shares were sold; each shareholder was entitled to 1.100 acres of land, not in one piece but scattered through the country. This included a town lot, a three-acre lot and an eight-acre lot in Marietta. Congress gave one section in each township for school purposes and one for church purposes. Section 29 in each township is called "ministerial land," and that section in lower Belpre township, lies in the upper part of Newbury. Only in one other part of Ohio—in the vicinity of Cincinnati—is there land set aside for the support of religion.

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

Officially the land of the Newbury Associates included what is now Redbush, and extended down the river to the Athens county line, although in time the name applied exclusively to the river bottom where the fort was built and the plain land back of it.

The name Newbury was given to the settlement by Mr. Nathaniel Sawyer, a native of Newburyport, Massachusetts, who came to Marietta in 1789, and built the first house at Little Hocking, he being the first settler, purchasing most of the land in that vicinity in 1796. He built a cabin near the mouth of the Little Hocking about the time of the first settlement of the township. About 1798, he built the frame house now occupied by the R. L. Curtis heirs, which is the oldest house in the village. He was reckless of danger and exposed himself to the attack of Indians. At one time, while plowing in a field near the house, the Indians shot one of his oxen, thus, as he expressed it, "spoiling his day's work." Previous to 1800 he built the first "corn cracker" mill in the lower settlement, locating it on what was afterwards known as "Sawyer's Run," about one mile from its mouth. In 1806 he sold his farm to Reuben Allen and moved to the Big Hocking valley.

* * * * *

The Belpre Associates had passed the winter in Marietta and commenced moving on their farms early in April, 1789. Log houses, generally of small dimensions, were built on or

near the river bank, for the convenience of water and a more free circulation of air.—(Hildreth.)

The Newbury settlement was begun at the same time as that at Belpre, and was considered a part of it and called the "lower settlement." The farms along the river were first occupied as follows, beginning at the upper end of the bottom: Truman Guthrie, Reuben Knowles (this farm was not occupied until a few years later) Joseph Leavens, Aaron Clough, Joel Oakes, Stephen Guthrie, Howell and Aaron Bull. On the breaking out of hostilities in the vicinity of Marietta, January, 1791, they left their new clearings and joined the garrison at Belpre. Finding it out of their power to cultivate their lands at so great a distance, early in the spring of 1792, it was decided by those owning land in the lower settlement, to build a stockade opposite Newbury Bar, some of whom had helped to build and occupy Farmers' Castle the previous year. This was sometimes called "Nye's Fort," as it was built on a lot drawn by Ichabod Nye, of Marietta, which was later included in the Clough farm. This they occupied a few weeks until the massacre of the Brown family by Indians, when they again took refuge in the fort at Belpre, remaining until 1794.

THE STOCKADE.

The stockade, enclosing about an acre, was built in the form of a parallelogram, long side fronting the river, on the upper part of the farm of Aaron Clough. This was constructed by setting palisades in the ground, close together, on the verge of the bank; they were about fourteen feet high, the row fronting the river leaning outward; in the center was a gate and passage leading down to the river; in the corners at the back were two block houses, which were two stories high, the upper story projecting over the lower story about three feet, with port holes to command the outside of the garrison.

From this enclosure the men went forth to their work in companies, with their implements and their guns. Their work was on the land constituting the first bottom, their sentinels being stationed on the second. The dwelling houses of one story were built at the back, side and ends, and the space between the dwellings was protected with puncheons, thick enough to resist the small arms of those days.

The settlers grew a little careless and in March the Brown family was massacred. Then it was thought the frontier too extended for defense, by those residing in the forts from Marietta to Newbury, and the lower one was abandoned April 1, 1792, the pioneers distributing themselves among the other garrisons. About 1794, the colonists having received additions of young men from the East, it was decided to reoccupy the abandoned stockade, which, contrary to expectations, the Indians had not burned.

Those who took possession the second time were: Stephen

Guthrie, Eleazer Curtis, William Littleton, Widow Dunham, John Leavens and his son, Joseph, who had families. The single men were: Truman Guthrie, Joel Oakes. Aaron Clough, Julius Beeman and a number of other single men who left at the close of the war.

In the garrison, Joel Oakes was the scout, going to Waterford one day of each week and back the next, while Andrew McClure, the Waterford scout, reported once a week at Newbury of the same day. This system of spies was under the control of Ebenezer Sproat of Marietta, commandant of militia and employed by the United States government. In addition to this there was a watchman in each block house, this duty being performed in turn.

Eleazer Curtis was custodian of ammunition.

During the last year of the war, a company of Virginia militia was stationed at the Newbury fort under Captain Bogardis. The soldiers killed much game in their scouting, but saw no Indians. The supplies for the garrison were brought from Marietta by water.—(Walter Curtis.)

There was connected with the incidents of life in the block house, the sagacity of the dogs, of which there were some half-dozen. They were so trained they could scent an Indian a long distance and always show anger and an uneasy disposition to get out. The custom was to turn the dogs out of the gate before closing it for the night and at the order of the guards for the night, "Turn the dogs out," they would march out in good order. They were a great protection, for if there was an unusual movement, they were at once on the alert to give warning.—(Pioneer Sketch, Stephen Hand Guthrie.)

The treaty of Greenville with the Indians was made August 3, 1795. The pioneers remained in the block house that winter, not being certain the war was over, moving onto their farms in the spring, as nearly two-thirds of Ohio had been cleared of Indians, and left the eastern portion open to settlement.

THE MASSACRE OF THE BROWN FAMILY.

On the completion of the Newbury fort, early in the spring of 1792, thirteen men took possession, four of whom had families. (Probably the families of Stephen Guthrie, two Leavens and Widow Dunham, in which there was a grown son.) In March, a man named Brown arrived from the upper Ohio, bringing with him his wife and four children and all his worldly goods. He had bought a small tract of land about one-half mile above the block house, and on the day after his arrival (March 15) went up to it, accompanied by one of his sons and a man, to plant some young trees he had brought with him. It was his intention to set them out around the little cabin built by one of the settlers in 1789. Towards night, Mrs. Brown went to meet him, taking with her her babe, her two little girls and was also joined by Persis Dunham, aged fourteen years, daugh-

ter of Widow Dunham. The latter led one of the children by the hand and followed a little behind Mrs. Brown. A Mr. Leavens was at work near the stockade and they stopped to converse with him and then passed on. Presently Leavens heard the woman scream, and looking up, saw two Indians rush towards her and after two or three blows with their tomahawks, retreated towards the high bank, waving a bleeding scalp in their hands. Mrs. Brown and child and Persis Dunham lost their lives. The babe in its mother's arms had a great gash across its forehead and lost an ear and was first supposed to be dead, but later exhibiting signs of life, and by careful treatment was finally revived and eventually restored to health, while the little girl that had lagged behind and supposed to be uninjured, was discovered, upon undressing, to bear a knife wound which she had been too excited to feel and died shortly after from its effect. The Indians pursued Brown and companions, but they made their escape, hiding under the river bank and came to the fort after dark.—(History of Washington County.)

Brown returned East with the remainder of his family. The massacred ones were buried on the river bank, on the farm then owned by Truman Guthrie, and that spot became the first cemetery; several other burials were made there subsequently.

In the Joel Oakes' family, the following story of the massacre has been handed down as witnessed by him: The two scouts of the garrison, Joel Oakes and Cornelius DeLano, were coming in, and when on the high ground back of the garrison, they discovered six Indians among the timber; they hurried along to warn the whites and see if all were within the fort; they had gone but a little way when they saw Mrs. Brown, who was milking a cow near the river bank, attacked by three Indians. The scouts were too far away to render any assistance but fired their guns at the Indians, who, seeing they were discovered, did not scalp their victims, but sought safety in flight.

Betsy Leavens, afterwards Mrs. Mathews, of Zanesville, daughter of Captain John Leavens, then a young girl of sixteen or seventeen, and a member of the garrison, said there were but seven men to the fort. The wounded infant, covered with its mother's blood, was put into her arms when the bodies were brought into the fort.

* * * * *

Joel Oakes and Stephen Guthrie at one time narrowly escaped being massacred by Indians. The great trouble and perplexity the early settlers had, was the straying away of the cattle in the forests. At one time the stock belonging to the Newbury garrison wandered away. Joel Oakes and Stephen Guthrie went to hunt for it in the woods. It was found in the valley of Big Hocking, about four miles from the mouth and eight or nine from the garrison. Having so far to drive the cattle, they were necessarily out after night. Signal guns were

fired from a large walnut stump that stood just outside the gate. At the treaty of Greenville, some Indians related that they had passed the block house and camped in the narrows, on the direct route to the garrison. When they heard the firing they supposed themselves discovered and fled north, traveling all night, which probably saved the lives of Oakes and Guthrie, as their only route led where the Indians had camped.—(Walter Curtis.)

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During the war, word came that the Indians had killed a girl near Clarksburg, Virginia. The scouts immediately started to find, if possible, where the Indians had crossed the river. Three men from Bellville, Virginia, viz.: John Coleman, Joshua Dewey and Jacob Fleethart, volunteered to go in pursuit. Crossing the river at the foot of Newbury bar, they struck the trail about the lower end of Long Bottom, where the Indians had crossed the river, which they followed until evening, when they found the remains of a deer the Indians had slain. Here they camped during the night and very early, in the morning pursued the trail, which was designated by small twigs being broken by the Indians and left pointing in the direction of their line of march. About sunrise they overtook the ~~three~~ ^{two} Indians, when in the act of starting on their journey. By signal, the scouts all fired at once, killing ~~two~~ ^{one} on the spot and wounding the other, but he made his escape. They did not dare pursue the fugitive, but afterwards heard of a skeleton which was supposed to be the bones of the wounded Indian. The dead one they scalped and finding in the camp the scalp of the murdered girl, newly dressed and sewed in a hoop six inches in diameter, they returned to the Newbury garrison with this, also the rifle of the Indian that was shot and a small copper kettle. They were ferried over the river and went to Bellville. This was the end of Indian depredations in that part of the country.—(W. C.)

* * * * *

The Joel Oakes' landing was a favorite place for building keel-boats, which in those days were built bottom side up and then turned. Between the foot of the bar and the mouth of the creek is a deep place in the river, where boats were turned, some being brought thirty and forty miles for that purpose. The method of turning was to nail boards on one side of the boat, then pile rocks against them until the weight turned the boat right side up, dumping many, many tons of rocks into the river, that never made any perceptible difference with the depth of the hole.

* * * * *

SICKLY SEASON OF 1801.

There was a large pond on the Oakes farm that extended almost to the upper part of the Aaron Clough farm. Around

this was a thrifty growth of trees. These were felled into the pond and during the warm season bred a miasma, which prostrated the whole neighborhood with bilious fever. Mr. Isaac Morse, who was a Revolutionary soldier and had built a cabin on the hill on the back part of the Curtis farm, made himself especially useful to the family of Eleazer Curtis, by nursing the sick and bringing them pure water from his spring on the hill and washing the infected clothes. When the people recovered, they employed Isaac Monkton, an Englishman, to drain the pond at \$1.00 per rod, the people furnishing the logs, which were placed side by side, about ten inches apart, and covered with a log split in two pieces.—(W. C.)

Monkton later purchased land in the vicinity of Watertown, where he settled.

* * * * *

In 1822 there was another sickly season and many deaths; the proportion of deaths were one to sixteen of those affected. The summer was dry and hot; there was little rain and unaccompanied by purifying lightning; hot winds from the south. The rivers were reduced by drought, so they "were mere brooks as compared with their usual size." The water was covered with a foul scum and a green mold gathered on the rank grass along the shore.—(Hildreth.)

A workman in the Newbury settlement, who was prostrated with chills and fever during one of the epidemics of illness, wanted his companions to waken him "when his chill came on," not thinking the chill would do that without any assistance.

* * * * *

ROADS.

The first road through the settlement followed the river near its bank and can still be traced in places. It ran between the first cemetery and the river, passed over Fisher hill, through the center of the Davis and Cole farms, reaching the ridge where the entrance to the Cole farm is now; from there to the foot of the hill at the mouth of Big Run, the road in use today is all that remains of the first road through the settlement.

The road from the mouth of Big Hocking to the Newbury road at the cemetery, was surveyed by Silas Bent and extended to Little Hocking.—(W. C.)

At first, this road, where it ran along the river for a few miles above Hockingport, was much farther out, but the river has encroached upon it, compelling its removal several times, and now in many places it is against the cliff, where it makes its last stand.

Along this road, about one mile above Hockingport, are some large rocks that lie in the edge of the river opposite the foot of Mustapha Island, that must have fallen from the cliff above at one time. Years ago, there was visible on one of the

larger rocks the name "Simon Girty, 1792." Girty was a renegade white man of Irish descent, who was captured by the Indians in Braddock's war when about fifteen years of age. He was adopted by the Senecas, became an expert hunter and lived the Indian life, dying about 1815. As he lived most of his life in Ohio, it is probable he carved his name on the rock. It may not be visible now, as it was exposed to rain, high water and drifting ice.

The road below Big Hocking to Carr's Run, at Pomeroy, was cut out by Eleazer Starr Curtis, Stephen Guthrie (both Newbury men) and Ezra Hoyt, of Hockingport, under the direction of Hamilton Kerr. The road from Marietta was continued across the mouth of Little Hocking and was known as "the old Chillicothe road."

The route for salt was first by river to the present site of Jackson. Later the road led through Chester and from there the Jackson road was used, passing through Salem township. Along this route, the pioneers transported the salt used, upon the backs of horses, the pack-saddle being used.—(W. C.)

At first the Little Hocking was forded near its mouth, but this was inconvenient and dangerous. In 1804, the citizens of Belpre appointed Dr. Leonard Jewett, Truman Guthrie (a Newbury man) and Benjamin Miles a committee, to petition the county commissioners for a grant of \$300.00 to assist them in building a bridge. The money was given, the bridge was built, but the timbers used were too heavy and its strength was impaired to such an extent that it became dangerous to cross. There was a common story that the last crossing was made by a drove of cattle on the run.—(Hist. Wash. Co.)

After this a ferry was operated for many years by Reuben Allen, which was replaced in time by a toll bridge, that stood until wrecked by the flood of 1884. It was succeeded by the present iron bridge, located farther up the stream.

Some of the timbers of the first bridge rested on the "large stone" to which George Washington refers in his journal, in his voyage down the Ohio. The places cut for the timbers to rest are still visible. One pier of the toll bridge also rested on the "large stone," which should be called "Washington rock."

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The salt at first was marine salt and was brought in small quantities across the mountains on pack horses, thence down the river by boat and sold for eight or ten dollars a bushel. When Wayne's army was encamped below Pittsburg, salt became very scarce and at one time a quart of brine sold for twenty-five cents.—(W. C.)

One citizen of Newbury gave twenty-four bushels of corn for one bushel of salt.

In various parts of the country it was noticed that the deer would congregate in particular localities, where they would gnaw and lick the clay banks, which, upon investigation, proved

to be impregnated with salt and were hence called "deer licks." A man escaped from the Indians said he had seen them make salt from the waters of a spring, near the present town of Jackson. Squire Griffen Green, of Farmers' Castle, organized a company to proceed with the search. He associated with him Major Robert Bradford and Joel Oakes (a Newbury man). A large pirogue that held ten or twelve men, was fitted out with men from the settlement, also Peter Anderson, John Coleman and Joshua Dewey from Bellville, Va. They started from Farmers' Castle early in the fall of 1794. They found the spring, after quite a search, and made a small quantity of salt, but fearing Indians they returned. Just as they had launched their boat at the mouth of Leading Creek and were well out in the Ohio, a large party of Indians appeared on the bank, but the whites were out of range. A small party of Indians had discovered them while at the spring, but being too small to attack, had returned to Chillicothe for reinforcements. The right of discovery was sold to a Philadelphia merchant named John Nicholson for \$1,500.00.—(Hist. Wash. Co.)

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In the first town book of Belpre, is an account of the first town meeting, held May 2, 1802, the following citizens of Newbury were chosen for the ensuing year: Aaron Clough, fence viewer; Stephen Guthrie, constable, and Truman Guthrie, supervisor of highways.

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SCHOOLS.

The pioneer school house was built about 1800, just above and in sight of the stockade, near the bank of the river. It was made of rough logs, puncheon floor and seats of the same, with a fireplace and small windows of oiled paper. There was school about three months in the year. The teachers were usually strangers from the east, the first being a man named Mahes; some later ones were Nat Williams, Joshua Woodward, G. W. Wright, Amos Dunham, Columbus Bierce and some ladies. The wages were \$5.00 per month with what the parents of the children could give, and the teacher boarded around. The second school house, also of logs, was built east of where the present one stands, on the other side of the hollow. This had a fireplace in the end towards the hill, which was replaced later by a box stove. The door was on the side facing the road, which ran where the hollow is now. There was a long desk against the wall on three sides of the building, the seats being of puncheon. One of the sports was to coast, on an overturned bench, down Fisher hill, coasting fast with many smashups, none killed, but many wounded.

Some of the teachers in the second building were: Hannah Brown, Judson Hollister, Elizabeth Chappell, Miss Cooley, Emeline McClure, Cynthia Clough, and the last to teach in the old

house and also the first in the present building was Miss Emily Cole, who became Mrs. Shepherd Humphrey. The trustees purchased in 1851, sixty square rods of land of Fernando Paulk, for \$10.00, on which the present structure was erected, Dinsmore of Coolville building it. The maple trees in front were set out soon after. They not only afford a grateful shade, but have been the goal for many games by the scholars.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The methodists came first and did much good. In 1799, Robert Manly, of Virginia, was the first Methodist minister to visit Ohio, visiting all the settlements.

The first society at Newbury was formed about 1811 or 1812, and the first meetings were held in the school house, just west of the cemetery. There were less than a dozen members at first, among them being Mrs. Joel Oakes, Truman and Mrs. Elizabeth Guthrie, John Wetherby and others. The organization was effected by Rev. Marcus Linsey, of Kentucky; he was also on the Marietta circuit in 1814-15. Services were held at the school house until 1829, when a frame church was erected, which was occupied fifty years.—(Hist. Wash. Co.)

In 1799, Rev. Jesse Stoneman had charge of the Muskingum and Hocking circuit. He was assisted by Joseph Chevront. Some who followed were Reverends Jacob Young, Uriah Heath, Murphy, John McMahon and others. The circuit was quite large, with two ministers to a circuit, a married man and a single one, but the single ones so soon joined the ranks of those married, that the plan was discontinued and two men regardless of single or married blessedness, rode the circuit.

A lot was deeded by Daniel and Sumner Oakes, heirs of Joel Oakes, in 1830, to the trustees of the Methodist Church, viz: Jesse Knowles, Daniel Goss, Joseph Palmer, Jr., Truman Guthrie, John Cole, Daniel Wooley and James Whitney. In the deed there was a proviso that should it cease to be used as a church, it was to revert to the original owners. The first church was built on this lot, near the junction of the Newbury and Pomeroy roads, the frame being hewn out. The windows were built high to prevent the boys looking in and disturbing prayer meeting. A partition about four feet high divided it in the center, the men sitting on one side and the women on the other, and it was a brave youth who dared sit with his girl and endure the curious glances of all eyes. The pulpit was a square box, the minister shutting the door after him; when he knelt not even the top of his head was visible. In time, the interior of the church was remodeled, the partition removed and the pulpit changed. The more noise a minister made the better he was considered and at times there was great excitement in the old church.

In 1845, when thirty feet of the "meeting house lot was taken off for road purposes," Sumner Oakes deeded to the trustees thirty feet immediately west of the lot.

MUSTAPHA
ISLAND



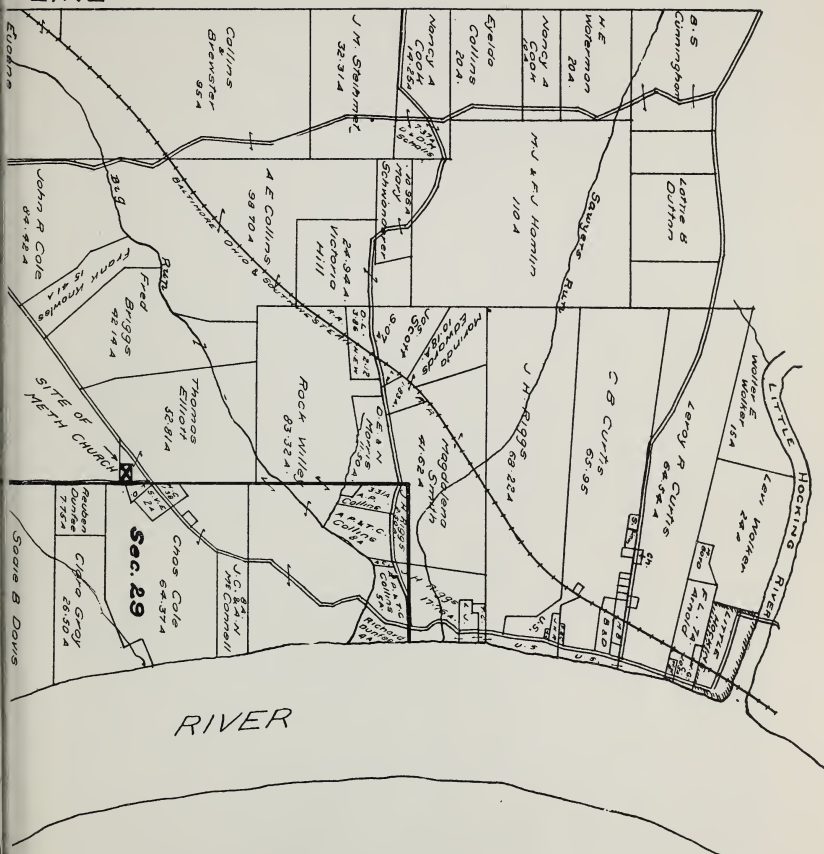
MAP SHOWING

PRESENT OWNERS IN

NEWBURY OR BELPRE LOWER SETTLEMENT

December 1909

RIVER



In 1879, the members residing in Newbury being few in number, it seemed advisable to remove to the village of Little Hocking and meetings were held in the school house at that place until a church was built, which was dedicated in 1881.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

This was a branch of the First Universalist Church at Belpre, and was established in 1852, when several members applied for dismission from the mother church, to organize a society in their immediate neighborhood. This was called the Second Universalist Church of Belpre. The charter members were: Mrs. Almira Curtis, John Cole, Jr., and wife, Seymour Clough and sister Cynthia, Caroline, Marian and Augustus Curtis, J. H. and M. G. Van Gilder. Walter Curtis gave a lot on the hill on the cross road, which was to revert to the estate when not used for church purposes. The building was built by subscriptions of material and money, erected in 1853 by De Lano brothers, of Dunham township, members of the society assisting. This building was to be free to all religious societies when not used by the Universalist society. The pulpit was supplied regularly by the minister from the Belpre church, Rev. J. Thompson Barrows preaching the dedication sermon. Rev. J. W. McMaster was the minister for over twenty years. Like the Methodist Church, it seemed advisable to remove it to the village, and in 1891 the church on the hill was torn down and as much of the material as possible used in erecting a somewhat larger structure in Little Hocking.—(From paper prepared by Elizabeth Curtis.)

CEMETERIES.

Mrs. Brown and child and Persis Dunham, massacred by Indians, were the first deaths. These were buried near the river on the Truman Guthrie farm and this became the first cemetery. Anthony Spacht and wife, Catherine, died at a very early day and were buried there. Then Mrs. Hannah Guthrie, Captain John Leavens, and two others named Bliss and Stratton and an infant of Truman Guthrie. As the first location was subject to overflow, Captain Eleazer Curtis and infant daughter, and William Oakes, who were buried in the first cemetery, were removed in 1825 to the second, located near the school house. Mrs. Eunice (Starr) Curtis, widow of Eleazer, was the first burial in the present cemetery and many others were buried there before the land was deeded, as it was purchased of Seymour Clough and Fernando Paulk in 1856.

Caroline Curtis, daughter of Walter, willed the sum of \$100.00 to the trustees of this cemetery, the interest to be used for the care of it. By donations from those who have relatives buried there and careful management, this sum has been increased to \$200.00, the interest from this being used to keep the cemetery mowed in summer, something that is often hard to

manage with a country cemetery, where there is no fund and many of them seem sadly neglected.

In 1871, the old tombstones in the first cemetery were replaced by a marble one, erected by Seldon and Shepherd Humphrey, who were descendants of the Spachts, who lie buried there, Edwin Guthrie furnishing the foundation and carving for the ground as long as he lived. The inscription reads:

PIONEERS OF OHIO.

Anthony Spacht and wife Catherine, Hannah, wife of Joseph Guthrie, Stratton, Leavens, Bliss, Denham, one woman and two children killed by Indians, these and some names not now remembered, died and were buried on this spot, between 1790 and 1810. Erected by some of their descendants as a token to their memory.

Erected in 1871.

(The Denham on the stone refers to Persis Dunham, killed by Indians. The mistake in spelling occurred on the old stone and was transferred to the new.)

There is a private cemetery of the Amos Knowles family on the back road and Samuel Porter and wife (brother of Mrs. Knowles) were buried in a field on the Amos Knowles farm, near the Athens County line. There is nothing now to mark the spot.

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Apple and peach trees were extensively planted as soon as the ground could be cleared. The peaches were fine, as no disease attacked the trees for more than twenty years. Most of the fruit was made into brandy, the traders carrying it down the river, where there was a ready sale for it on the Mississippi. Truman Guthrie had the first still, Eleazer Curtis also had one and a later one was located on the creek below the cemetery.

The settlers put the orchards on the river bottom, it being occupied almost wholly from the upper to the lower end of the settlement with fruit trees. The one tree that survived its companions, stood on the Joel Oakes farm near the drive to the river. This was set out the same time that Brown (whose family was massacred) set out his trees. This apple tree was twelve feet in circumference two feet above the ground. It would have blossoms, green and ripe fruit all at the same time. The inner part of the trunk rotted until the tree was a mere shell and was blown down in 1894, thus making the tree about 102 years of age.

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Newbury people have always been smart and energetic, as the following will show: One family raised the flax, then went through the process of preparing it by rotting, breaking, scrutching, spinning, weaving and making a suit of clothes for Fourth of July.

The neighborhood was always a peaceable, kind and obliging one, in sickness or trouble, all were ready and willing with help and sympathy. There was not much "gadding," but a friendly visiting that kept alive an interest in each other. As one said who had lived with them the first years of the settlement, "they are kind and good neighbors." What was said of the neighborhood in those early days, still applies to their descendants, who are sympathetic to those in trouble and ready to extend the helping hand to those in need.

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The first horse in the settlement, as related by Walter Curtis:

"About 1798 my father was clearing land back of the hill and I was helping and was sent to the spring nearby for drinking water. While dipping up water, I heard an animal walking in the woods and looking up, saw a beautiful bay mare going towards the east. I ran and told my father who went across the hill and caught her. This was the first horse owned in Newbury. Two or three days later she disappeared and could not be found, until one day she was discovered in Truman Guthrie's cave, having fallen in and could not get out. About two years later she swam the river and was taken up on Hughes River, in Virginia, and brought back to Newbury. The mare had been stolen by Indians near Clarksburg, Virginia, taken out near Chillicothe and was endeavoring to reach her old home. It was one of the remarkable cases of animal instinct, when we remember that Ohio was at that time a vast wilderness."

GIGGLING CREEK.

It is supposed by some, that the Ohio river once ran on the opposite side of Fisher hill from what it does at present; whether that was true or not there are reasons to suppose that a large stream once flowed through the "swale," as sunken logs and other evidences have been found. Much of what may have been the river's bed, is now the course of Giggling Creek and its tributaries, a stream fed by so many strong springs that it requires weeks of protracted drought to cause the flow to cease across the road below the school house. Rowena Guthrie, granddaughter of Stephen, gave the creek its name, naming it for Cynthia Clough, who laughed a great deal. The creek was a fine place for the school children to play and caused much laughter and giggling at times.

BIOGRAPHICAL

TRUMAN GUTHRIE.

Truman Guthrie was the first settler, building the first cabin in 1789. He had been given one share in the Ohio Company by his father, Joseph Guthrie, of Washington, Conn. Truman and his brother, Stephen, reached Marietta July 3, 1788. Truman had stopped in Pennsylvania to assist in cutting some wheat. On reaching Marietta, he cleared about half an acre of land in the neighborhood of Mound Cemetery, around which he built a brush fence and sowed a peck of wheat he had brought with him from Pennsylvania. This is said to have been the first wheat sown in Ohio and later, the product of this same wheat was sown in Newbury. Truman returned to Connecticut and in 1791 again set out for Ohio, in company with his brother Stephen and family, Eleazer Curtis and family and a few others. As the Indians were hostile on his arrival the second time, he lived in the block houses for a few years, his name being found among the single men of Farmers' Castle in 1791. He helped to build that fort, also the one at Newbury the year following, living in the latter a few weeks, then taking refuge in Farmers' Castle, as it was the stronger garrison. When they left the stockade "they buried their grindstone. Twenty years after, Truman's family wanting a coarse grindstone for grinding axes, he said he knew where this stone was buried and thought he could find it. The third time he struck his crowbar into the ground, he hit the stone, and it was worn out in the use of his family."—(Guthrie Genealogy).

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Israel Stone, of Belpre, taking his bride home in a canoe. They ate their first meal from the head of a barrel. His first table, made of poplar puncheon, hewed and planed, making a cross-legged table, still remains in the family. The first house was a cabin on the bottom near the river; later he built a brick house on the slope, the front being two stories and the rear one, but the foundation being of rough stone, it could not carry the weight of the house, which cracked from cellar to garret. Though occupied for many years in this condition, in time it was demolished. He had a family of seven sons and no daughters, and Edwin, the seventh son, was sometimes called upon to cure the "king's evil" by laying on of hands. If a cure was not effected, perhaps faith was weak. Truman was a grand juror in 1797; he was appointed "Collector of the County Tax in the Township of Belleperie" in 1800; also Captain of Militia by Governor Tiffin in 1804, and during his life held several minor offices. His son, Edwin, built a frame house, raising and enclosing it in 1849 and completing it the year following. At the raising of this house, there was a turkey dinner of which thirty people partook. In recent years the homestead portion of the farm was sold to Mr. Rice, though a portion still remains in the family.

JOSEPH GUTHRIE.

Joseph Guthrie, father of Truman and Stephen, came to Newbury from Washington, Conn., in 1795, accompanied by his third wife and youngest daughter. While there his wife died and was buried in the first cemetery. In 1801 or 1802, he removed to Athens County to reside with another son.

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STEPHEN GUTHRIE.

Stephen Guthrie held a share in the Ohio Company, the gift of his father. He journeyed to Ohio in company with his elder brother, Truman, and a few others, walking most of the way to Pittsburg, thence by river to Marietta, where they remained about a year, then returned to Connecticut. In 1791 he returned for good to Ohio, accompanied by his wife, who was Sally Chappell, of a French Huguenot family, and his infant daughter, Laura; also the Eleazer Curtis family. In the winter of 1791 his name is found among the "single men of Farmers' Castle." His family may have remained in Marietta with the Curtises, while he helped to build the Castle, also the fort at Newbury in 1792.

At the close of the Indian war, he moved his family, the children now increased to three, into their own cabin on his farm, the first one below the creek. All the cabins were built near the river for the convenience of water, and here, later, Stephen Guthrie built a comfortable brick house, manufacturing the bricks on the premises, but the flood of 1832 so badly wrecked it, that his son Erastus, who then occupied it, considered it unsafe. Although the family remained in it a few years longer, they finally left the farm, selling it a few years later to Fernando Paulk, and since then the farm has changed ownership twice; to Austin Curtis, grandson of the original proprietor, and last to Josiah Holdren. Erastus Guthrie was the first man in Washington County to refuse to have whisky in the harvest field; his neighbors thought him presumptuous and could not get men to work in the harvest without it, but he had enough of his mother's Huguenot blood to persist in what he thought was right and to carry out his determined policy. His daughter, Mrs. Ann G. Brown, was the first matron of the Washington County Children's Home.

In 1849, Paulk, then the owner of the farm, erected on higher ground the present frame house and the brick house was demolished.

"In 1796, when Belpre Township was organized, Stephen Guthrie being one of the prominent men in that part of the county, was appointed by the Governor a Justice of the Peace. One cold day in January, while he was engaged with some men in killing hogs, observing a party of some half dozen coming in their sleds, who, driving up, went into the house and made known the object of their visit. The justice suggested that he

should have time to change his dress, as he had on a long white linen frock, provided in those days for log rolling and all dirty work and said to the party his appearance was not proper, as his long frock was badly soiled with blood. 'Oh!' said the intended bride, 'We're in a great hurry; it makes no difference.' So the ceremony was performed in short order, the groom giving the bride a smack which sounded like the crack of a small pistol. 'What's to pay, Squire?' said the groom. His answer was, 'The law allows one dollar and a half.' 'All right; I've not got it today, but will pay with flax in the spring.' But the flax never grew."—(A Pioneer Sketch by Stephen Hand Guthrie.)

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BULL BROTHERS.

Howell and Captain Aaron Bull, of Weathersfield, Conn., were original proprietors of one of the one hundred acre lots at the lower end of Newbury bottom; the brothers came to Marietta in 1789. Howell's name is found in the list of single men in Farmers' Castle in 1791, and Aaron's in the list of grand jurors of the same year. They cleared about three acres of their land, built a cabin and sold their claim to Eleazer Curtis in 1794. Aaron returned to Connecticut.

"Howell Bull, an active, intelligent man, left Ohio and went to Natchez, Miss., and engaged in trade."—(Hildreth.)

While an inmate of Farmers' Castle, he rushed to the rescue of Aaron Waldo Putnam and Nathaniel Little as they were running towards the fort pursued by Indians.

"In the ardor of pursuit, Howell Bull, a fierce little warrior, who had just risen from bed and was only partly dressed, heard the firing and rushed out the gate with his rifle and discharged it at the Indians, at the same time returning their war-whoop with a yell nearly as terrific as their own."—(Hildreth.)

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CURTIS.

Captain Eleazer Curtis (the title was probably given him in the Indian war) was a soldier of the Revolution, enlisting as a private and discharged a Sergeant, enduring the winter at Valley Forge, with his wife and five children, all of Warren, Conn., made the trip to Ohio with the Guthrie brothers on their second and last journey.

"The trip to Pittsburg was long and tedious, but with nothing more serious than the overturning of one wagon as we crossed the mountains. As we floated down the Ohio in a flat-boat, just above Wheeling the boat caught on an overhanging tree, causing a plank to spring and the boat would have filled with water, had not Captain Curtis caught up a feather bed and stuffed it into the hole. One young man attempted to climb

the overhanging tree, fell into the water and was drowned. We arrived at Marietta in November, 1791.”—(Walter Curtis.)

The family resided respectively in Marietta, Goodale’s gar-
rison and Newbury stockade until the close of the Indian war,
when they moved onto their farm which Curtis had purchased
in 1794 of the Bull brothers, the original proprietors. The first
owners had cleared about three acres of land and built a cabin
near the river, in front of the present residence. In 1796, Cur-
tis built a two-story log cabin, which was the best house in
the neighborhood at that time, just east of the present residence.

Curtis died in 1801 from the sickness that prostrated the
neighborhood, the result of felling trees into the Oakes pond.
His physician laughed at his remark that he should die, which
was made as he walked the house, looking at his purpling nails.
He left a widow and eight children.

The brick residence was built in 1827-28 by Eleazer’s son,
Walter, all material being made on the premises. We wonder
at brick houses being built when there was such fine timber
standing on the ground, but there were few mills to saw the
trees into lumber. Walter had purchased the farm of the other
heirs, and also added more acres to it by purchase. Mrs. Cur-
tis, who was Almira, daughter of Stephen Guthrie, boarded the
men who worked on the house, and in addition to the house-
work, wove fifty-seven yards of linen sheeting, sold about one
hundred and fifty pounds of cheese, beside what was consumed
by the family of twelve.

This house had a ball room upstairs, where many dances
were held by the young people of Belpre and Newbury settle-
ments. There were no prompters, as there are now, but change
in the tune suggested the change in the figure or cotillion.

Walter Curtis represented Washington County in the Leg-
islature, was Associate Judge three years, Justice of the Peace
and held other minor offices. He and his brother, Horace, were
partners in the keel-boat business, going to Pittsburg, Charles-
ton, Cincinnati and other points down the river. His son,
Austin, was also a State Representative, Justice of the Peace,
and served in the War of the Rebellion.

The farm is still owned by Eleazer Curtis’ descendants.

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KNOWLES.

James Knowles, a soldier of the Revolution, with Martha,
his wife, six sons and one daughter, emigrated from Cape May
County, N. J., to Ohio in 1794, leaving one daughter behind who
had married Daniel Estey. This was their second migration,
as they had formerly lived in Hadam, Conn., and were original-
ly of English stock. While in New Jersey all the older sons
had led a seafaring life.

Amos, one of the sons, purchased land along the old Chilli-
cothe road in 1811, selling a farm from it to his brother William

just across the Athens County line where Charles Knowles owns; a few acres to his brother, Jesse, who purchased more from Van Gilder in 1812, where Wallace Knowles now resides, and also another farm to Jeremiah Van Gilder. Amos lived where Shockner does now, while Reuben, another brother, had a farm on the river now included in the Charles Oakes farm.

A cabin was built for the parents near their son, Jesse, and when too old to care for themselves they went to live with their son, William, where they ended their days, he at the age of 84 and she at 95. William had a small saw mill on the creek where the road crosses the Athens County line.

Reuben was a soldier of the war of 1812; about 1810 he and his brother, James, were on a produce boat, going down the Mississippi; on their way down they tied for the night near what is now New Madrid. That night there was an earthquake that caved off the bank where they were and over one hundred acres of land sank, forming a lake that still remains. The tall sycamore trees went down end first; in the scramble for his life James caught hold of a tree and climbed as it sank; all the crew came out alive from that fearful night, but the boat and contents were lost. Reuben and Amos worked on the boats that Aaron Burr had built at Marietta.

Some of Jesse Knowles' sons and Amisa Van Gilder (son of Jeremiah) returned for a visit to Connecticut where their grandparents had lived. The older people shook their heads and thought it a foolhardy trip. As the journey was made on horseback, saddle-blankets and saddle-bags were put into requisition and old sages warned the travelers to look out for great thunder-storms on the Allegheny mountains. On drawing near to their destination, they inquired the way of an old farmer, who asked them who they were. When they told him they were Knowles, he said: "Let me see your ankles and I can tell for certain." The Knowles had very small ankles. Leander, on his return said: "in Connecticut they had to stoop to top their corn," and he told the Yankee relatives that "in Ohio the corn grew so tall he had to stand on his brother Richard's shoulders to top it." The sea shells they brought home were a great curiosity to the Buckeyes.

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LEAVENS.

Captain John Leavens, of Killingly, Conn., a shareholder, came to the Ohio country with ten other men from Windham County, Conn., in 1788, just six weeks after the arrival of Putnam and his band. One of the men was Aaron Clough, who also settled at Newbury. Captain Leavens is mentioned in the history of Windham County as going out as a Captain in the French and Indian War in 1763. He was a private at the time of the Lexington alarm, where was "fired the shot heard round the world" and afterwards served through the war. His wife and six children arrived at Marietta the year following, leaving

a daughter in Connecticut who was engaged to be married. The family lived in Farmers' Castle, where they occupied a "cabin in 1791, the first year of its history." With the building of the fort, they came to Newbury, where the son, Joseph, had drawn land and with their companions took refuge at the Castle after the massacre at Newbury, returning with those who re-occupied the fort in 1794. While in Belpre the daughter Frances married Major Joseph Lincoln, one of the forty-eight, the first arrivals at Marietta. Esther, another daughter, was probably the first school teacher on Wiseman's bottom, a few miles above Marietta on the Muskingum River. John Leavens' name is found in the list of grand jurors in 1796. He died in 1799 and lies buried in the first cemetery. His widow removed to Putnam, Ohio, spending her remaining years with her daughter, Betsy, who had married Dr. Increase Mathews, one of the original proprietors of that town.

Joseph Leavens, the oldest son, who married Elizabeth Stratton, of Belpre, remained on the farm. He and a daughter are buried in the second cemetery. He left two daughters, one married a man named Smithers, and they, with the other daughter, occupied the farm for a while, then sold to Sumner Oakes and removed to Cape Gerideau, Missouri, about 1836.

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CLOUGH.

Aaron Clough, then a young man of twenty years, drew the land opposite Newbury bar. He was a member of a prominent family of Killingly, Conn. With ten other men, one of whom was Captain John Leavens, a fellow townsman, he made the journey to Ohio. One of the party kept a journal which still exists and records the following: This party went out not as members of a company, but "on our own hook, according to our own-roving disposition and desire to see the world. We had a team of four horses and a baggage wagon for clothes, farming tools and provisions and off we set and had a very merry journey through the country." They were forty days on the way, landing at Marietta May 18, 1788, just six weeks later than the first arrivals.—(Hist. of Windham Co.)

Clough was appointed Lieutenant of Militia by Governor Tiffin in 1804. The stockade was built on his farm near the upper line. The farm consisted of two lots, the upper one on which the block house stood, was drawn by Ichabod Nye of Marietta, but was subsequently incorporated in the Clough farm. He married Sarah Delano, dying in 1828, leaving some minor children. His son, Hiram, purchased in 1836 of the Leavens heirs, what is now the Elliott farm, but later removed to Iowa. Another son, who in his later years was genial, whole souled "Uncle Seymour" to old and young, far and near, lived on the homestead. He married Mary Hitchcock, who died young. After his death, as he had no children, the farm passed to his nephew, Silas Bent Oakes.

COLE.

John Cole, a cooper by trade, came with his family in 1816 from the State of New York, where he had sold a farm on which the city of Rochester stands. His wife was Mary Townsend of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. He settled on ministerial land, already improved, known as Lot No. 2, which he leased of the trustees in 1818, where his grandson, Charles Cole, now resides. When Cole sold his property in New York, he took part pay in lumber; after bringing on his family he returned, made this lumber into a raft on a headwater of the Ohio and floated it down to the new home, where he used it for doors and window casings for the new cabin. A son, Townsend, was drowned on Newbury bottom, while attempting to save some household goods in time of flood, the boat being swept against a tree and overturned. The son, Henry, remained on the home place and John, Jr., purchased land on the Chillicothe road of a man by the name of Gitchell, who had previously purchased it of Truman Guthrie, where in 1854 he built the house now occupied by his son, John Ruey. John Cole, Sr., gave a house lot on the road on the ridge to a daughter, Mrs. Rue, and to another daughter, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, another lot nearby.

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VAN GILDER.

Jeremiah Van Gilder and family, formerly of Connecticut, but had lived a few years near Trenton, New Jersey, came to Belpre Township from the latter state in 1811, buying his farm of Amos Knowles on the Chillicothe road that year. He and wife rode over the mountains in a double chair. The log cabin was replaced by a brick house, but the bricks being of poor quality it became necessary to build another and a frame house was built by his son, Jesse Hand. Aseneth, daughter of Jeremiah, returned to Connecticut, where she was born, for a visit about 1820, making the trip on horseback in company of Cynthia, daughter of Jesse Knowles, and under the escort of a Mr. Hollister, who had gone east to buy clocks. Horses must have been cheap or clocks dear, for Miss Van Gilder's horse was traded for two clocks. The Van Gilders used to build boats, whipsawing the lumber, a very laborious task. This farm was sold in 1908; until then it was owned by some member of the Van Gilder family.

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OAKES.

Joel Oakes, of Winchendon, Mass., arrived at Marietta in 1788. "He with seven others, were the rangers of Farmers' Castle in 1791, serving the country every day, making a circuit of twenty-five to thirty miles with a radius of nine or ten. Their circuit in Belpre was over the hills onto the waters of Little Hocking river, up the east branch, across to the Ohio,

striking that stream a few miles above the mouth of the Little Kanawha, thence down the Ohio to the garrison. These men, according to the old pay roll, received five shillings, or eighty-four cents a day."—(Hist. of Wash. Co.)

Oakes received seventy-two acres of land in Redbush for services as a spy. His only companion on his scouting expeditions was a little dog which, whenever they encountered an Indian trail, showed great fear. It did not want to go forward nor did it want him to. However, he never encountered the Indian who made the trail. He was the scout for the Newbury garrison. His wife was Susan, daughter of Col. Daniel Bent, of Belpre. Following the log cabin was a large frame house, which was burned, Mrs. Joel Oakes being the only occupant and barely escaped with her life. This was the only fire Newbury has ever had. The house now occupied by Silas Bent Oakes was erected on the site of the one destroyed by fire.

Joel Oakes' son, Daniel, built a house near the river at the lower end of the farm, where he kept a wood yard; later this was moved to higher ground. Sumner, another son, purchased the Leavens and Reuben Knowles farms, now owned by his son, Charles.

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DUNHAM.

Daniel Dunham, of Conway, Mass., an original shareholder, arrived with his family at Marietta in 1789, and Daniel, Jr., is also mentioned, probably a grown man. The father died in 1791 and "the Widow Dunham with one son and two daughters occupied a cabin in Farmers' Castle" that year. The daughter, Azubah, married Joseph Tilton and lived on the west branch of Little Hocking, and later near Veto. Ruth, also a daughter, married Simeon Wright. The Dunhams went to Newbury with the pioneers when that stockade was built, and the daughter Persis was one of those killed by Indians a few weeks later. The family returned to Newbury a second time with those who re-occupied the fort. About 1796, the widow of Daniel Dunham married William Rogers of Belpre, and lived on what is now the Miller farm, back of Porterfield. This land was part of the Dunham share. Daniel Dunham's name is in the list of grand jurors in 1798.

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SPACHT.

Anthony Spacht took part in the battle with the Indians at Pt. Pleasant in 1794, claimed by some to be the first battle of the Revolution. Later he came down the Ohio from Pennsylvania with his family, their destination being Kentucky, but the wife being ill, they stopped at the mouth of the Little Hocking, where a large spring gushes from under the bank a little below the mouth of the stream; the water of the spring agreeing so well with the invalid they remained, living in a house owned by Nathaniel Sawyer. During the war with the

Indians they took refuge in the Newbury garrison and in the Castle up the river. Spacht built a cabin on Lot No. 3 of ministerial land in 1789, just north of Truman Guthrie's place; later this land was leased by Amos Fisher. Spacht was probably the first to occupy the land and was a squatter. The wife died in 1798 and the husband in 1803, both being buried in the pioneer cemetery. The daughter, Mary, married Jacob Humphrey and kept a tavern on Big Hocking at the mouth of Four Mile Creek, the first house of entertainment in Troy Township, Athens county, on the Marietta and Gallipolis road. Mrs. Humphrey was a typical pioneer woman; at one time she drove off a large bear which was stealing a pig.

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FISHER.

Amos Fisher came from New Hampshire, settling below Little Hocking on ministerial land in 1818, on Lot No. 3, now the Davis farm. He was the first to lease that lot of the trustees. He had three sons and brought up another boy named Moses McClellen, who became one of the most popular steamboat captains on the Ohio River; he ran the daily mail boat between Cincinnati and Louisville. About 1833 the Fishers emigrated to Kentucky. The hill back of the settlement takes its name from the family.

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BARSTOW.

Caleb and Alice Barstow of Rhode Island, purchased a one hundred-acre lot in Newbury in 1818, selling the same in 1825. The lot is now the central part of the S. B. Oakes farm. Alice died in 1835 and was buried in the cemetery. Their descendants scattered to Gallia and Meigs counties.

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LITTLETON.

About 1795, there was a family by the name of Littleton who were squatters on ministerial land in Newbury, though they had no legal right to do so. (They probably occupied what was Lot No. 2, as that was improved land when leased in 1818.) A daughter married Benjamin Bellows and remained in Little Hocking. William Littleton and family were among those who re-occupied Newbury fort about 1794. Littleton removed to Gallia County with his son, James.

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MARSH.

George Daniel Marsh, of Chautauqua County, New York, was the first to occupy the farm below the Curtis farm, purchasing it in 1842. He built the frame house on the upper end of the farm, gathering clam shells from the island opposite and burning them to make lime for the plaster. He had a family of twelve children, and Abigail, the youngest, became the wife of Elijah Stone, and her daughter, Mary, has taught many terms of school in the Newbury district. After Marsh's death the farm was sold to two brothers, James and Michael Moore, and is now the property of Michael Moore, Jr.

